

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair; warmer; northerly winds becoming southerly.

The Times

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THREE CENTS.

CHAFING OVER CUBAN DELAY

The President's Hesitancy Irritating to Senators.

POSITIVE ACTION DEMANDED

Mr. Morgan to Press His Resolution to Final Action—Senators of the Opinion That the Proposed Relief Measures Are Not Sufficient.

The President and his cabinet returned from Philadelphia last evening in good season to learn from the evening papers that the Cuban question had not been forgotten during their absence. The mass meeting tonight will still further tend to show that the question is one that must soon take on a positive shape and lead to positive results. The delay in giving official expression to the universal sympathy expressed for the insurgents is irritating to not only the friends of Cuba, but many men in public life who believe that the hour is at hand when the United States should intervene to prevent the further prosecution of an unholy war of extermination; interference that must come peacefully, if possible, but forcibly, if necessary.

While the Administration is deliberating and waiting the arrangement of dispatches the Senate is fretting and chafing, and will not much longer be put off with requests for delay. Senators who discussed the question yesterday were of the opinion that the proposed relief measure was very good from a humanitarian point of view, but that it would not go to the root of the evil in Cuba.

Taking it for granted that the Spanish government will not interfere with the plans suggested, this extremely problematical whether any appropriation that may be passed by Congress will be fruitful in good results. It is pointed out that it will be almost impossible to distribute the supplies after they have reached the island, in such a manner as to be of use to those for whom they are intended. If Spain permits such a proceeding at all, it will probably be under mental protest, for she can but look upon the proffer of this proposed aid as a balking of the policy of the United States—a policy which she would not wish to see abandoned.

It is probable that if the Spanish government was not fearful of antagonizing the United States, the United States would not have to wait for the Spanish government to act. The State Department that the only interference of this character that would be submitted to would be an offer on the part of this Government to deport to our own shores such American citizens as decided to leave the island. To this no legitimate objection could be raised, and those who then remained behind would be required to take the chances of war. But even if this should be done it would be a serious question as how to dispose of these people after they had reached the United States.

It has been claimed that if the United States recognized the belligerency of the insurgents, such recognition would not help those now starving in the towns and cities where they are headed like cattle awaiting slaughter. This may be true, but the conditions existing now would not continue. With belligerent rights the Cubans would have the authority, so far as we are concerned, at least, to purchase arms, equip their forces and fly their own flag at sea. They could secure the means with which to equip their forces and conduct the war on equal grounds with the Spaniards, no one doubts what the ultimate result would be.

With the example once set by the United States, every South American country would follow, and every nation in the Western Hemisphere, with the exception of the dependencies of Great Britain, would recognize the insurgents as parties to a war, with all the privileges that such recognition would give them. It would at the same time stop the end of the war, and the end of the war would be the end of the war. And that is what Senator Morgan wants.

Senator Hale and the other pro-Spanish sympathizers in Congress, it is believed, cannot longer stand the tide. Mr. Morgan will press his resolution tomorrow, and it will pass by an overwhelming vote unless a decision is reached in the committee at the special session tomorrow morning to have it referred with the understanding that it be reported back at once with a favorable report. Once having passed the Senate, there is little ground to fear that the House will stand against public sentiment, great though the power of the Speaker be in molding legislation.

Especially will this be true should the debate in the Senate result in an outcropping of the substance of the reports that have been laid before the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is not thought that the debate in the Senate can proceed very far without this being done, particularly should the President continue silent on the subject. That men posted on the situation will discuss a subject that has stirred them to the very depths without betraying some of their information is hardly possible. While it is true that Mr. Hitt, who will be chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has not permitted himself to be interviewed, it is known that in his private conversation he has said that he believed the House would again, as it did before, support such a resolution by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Hitt has also been quoted by his friends as saying that he thought the President would approve the joint resolution granting belligerent rights if it were sent to him.

The tone of the Spanish press is anything but friendly toward the United States. The press dispatches yesterday indicated an apprehension on their part that the situation is exceedingly critical. None of them, so far as the dispatches show, have even openly and antagonized the suggestions that this Government send food and supplies to its own citizens, but they strongly hint at a disapproval of the suggestion in high places and speak diplomatically of this "misleading interference by a professionally friendly nation." Thus, the Spanish press is an ever-ready source of suspicion that indicates an approaching outbreak of the emotional Spaniard.

If it should come the Cuban case would be enhanced thereby. The slightest turn in the scale would transform the universal public sympathy of Americans for the down-trodden Cubans into official action, and change the sympathetic and executive interference into vigorous and effective intervention.

Such a turn in affairs would be hailed with delight all over this country. While it is denied at the State and Navy Departments that there is any significance in the matter, it is a fact worthy of note in this connection that orders have been issued to put two of the best ships of the Navy in first-class condition. The armored cruiser New York has been ordered to be fitted out for active duty at the shortest possible notice, and the second-class battleship Maine has been ordered to be docked and made ready for sea service.

It may happen before the discussion ends that the Administration has been more active than present circumstances appear to justify. There has been some activity in quarters recently that seem to justify a conclusion of this sort. It is said that a large block of Cuban bonds were recently purchased in New York at low figures by men who are not accustomed to take big chances on a long shot. If they are in possession of information that tends them to believe the United States is about to interfere and give its moral support, if it does no more to the Cubans, these bonds would be a good speculation. The Cuban junta is in better spirits than it has appeared to be for some time, and certain individuals close to the Administration, when they hear the criticism that has been recently aimed at it, smile knowingly and suggest that it would be well to wait a bit. If the President has something in reserve the American people would like to know it.

THE PRESIDENT RETURNS

Not Fatigued by the Trip to Philadelphia.

Saluted by Young Soldier Visitors at the Depot—To Attend Church as Usual This Morning.

President McKinley returned to Washington last evening after his absence of two days in Philadelphia. He came over the Pennsylvania road on the train which reaches Washington at 9:45. It was some few moments ahead of time.

Vice President Root, Secretary Porter and four members of the Cabinet returned with him. Postmaster General Gary and Secretary Wilson stopped off at Baltimore, and Mr. Wilson will be Mr. Gary's guest at his home near that city. The party seemed not at all fatigued by their two busy days away, and by their four-hour railway trip during the evening. In fact the President seemed quite perceptibly revived by the change from the strain at the White House. His days there are arduous, full of a most wearing routine, with almost no chance for recreation or rest, and it was said at the White House on Thursday afternoon that he was very tired and very much in need of another outing. It is probable, however, that he will not get away from Washington again until the trip to Nashville in the second week of next month.

The American Guards, a troop of young soldier boys from New York, who have been visiting Washington for two days, were at the station to salute the President when he arrived. They marched up the Avenue after he had departed in his carriage with Secretary Porter.

President McKinley will attend church as usual this morning, and it is said that he will not devote any of his day to the consideration of business.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

Informed Mort Demands the Blood of a Negro Murderer.

Deadwood, S. D., May 15.—Mrs. Emma Stone, wife of Col. L. P. Stone, and a prominent Black Hills woman, was murdered last night, and today a crowd of angry citizens have surrounded the jail where the self-confessed murderer, Charles Brown, colored, is confined, for the purpose of lynching him. The authorities are determined to protect the prisoner to the extent of their ability, but can do little. The mob seems to be only waiting the arrival of Col. Stone from his ranch, twenty miles north. He will arrive tonight, when the negro is hanged.

Mrs. Stone conducted the Keystone restaurant in Deadwood, and as it has always enjoyed a good patronage, the daily receipts were large. She slept in a room partitioned off from the dining-room, and sometime in the early morning entrance was effected to the room. She suddenly had been awakened by the robber and made a short struggle, but he struck her on the right temple with a butcher's cleaver, killing her almost instantly. The crime was discovered by one of the servants, and the morning suspicion fell upon Brown, a former cook, and he and a companion were arrested while trying to leave town. Brown at once confessed he said he was robbing his victim when she awoke, and he killed her to escape detection.

As the sheriff entered town with the self-confessed murderer, he was met by a mob of 1,000 infuriated citizens. Twenty-four deputy sheriffs, with drawn revolvers, took him through the crowd to the jail. The mob, numbering 2,000, tonight surrounds the jail, and more are coming.

The jail is guarded by thirty armed men, and they will fire on the mob if an attempt is made to take the prisoner.

BLOW AT THE TOBACCO TRUST.

It Is Prohibited From Carrying on Business in Illinois.

Chicago, May 15.—Judge Gibbons, of the circuit court, rendered a decision today, declaring the American Tobacco Company guilty of carrying on business within the confines of this State. The decision sustains the information filed last December by Attorney General Mahoney, asking that the American Tobacco Company be enjoined in Illinois, from selling cigarettes, on the ground that it was a trust and monopoly. The trust will appeal to the State supreme court.

The news quickly reached the street and had a marked effect upon the stock exchange. The result was not entirely unexpected. In the bill filed by the Attorney General, the court was asked to enjoin the general agent of the trust in this State and a large number of merchants and mercantile houses of this city from disposing of cigarettes, which bear the trademark of the American Tobacco Company. The circumstances of the formation of the trust is then set forth, it being alleged that the combine is an illegal one under the law against trusts in restraint of trade.

See Metzger announcement, first column on second page. It's interesting. Read it.



"DEVIL'S ADVOCATES."

THE QUAKER CITY'S TRIBUTE

Splendid Statue to Perpetuate the Name of Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORATION

Every Incident of the Dedication a Triumph in Itself—Grand Military Parade—Vast Crowd Witnesses the Unveiling Exercises—Philadelphia in Holiday Attire.

Philadelphia, May 15.—With one hand in the air, as if asking a moment's quiet from the multitude, and the other on the little cord which held the draperies about the top of the Washington monument, President McKinley this afternoon unveiled the statue dedicated to the memory of the nation's father.

It was truly an inspiring scene. Around him were congregated men most notable in national affairs, as well as several representatives of the foreign powers, while the multitude stretched away on every side. As they stood listening to the cheers that went up when the covering that hid the figure of Washington fell to the ground, they seemed to sway with the rise and fall of the sounds and huddled together to hide their shaking. Such an emotional feeling seldom finds its way to the hearts of those accustomed to great gatherings, and the happenings of today will surely go down in the history of the old Quaker City as the grandest celebration she has ever witnessed.

After upward of a century of preparation, the statue now stands a realized object, the most costly and elaborate ever raised to the memory and achievements of Washington. Every incident of the dedication was a triumph in itself. The military parade was organized with technical perfection, and marked throughout with precision. The ceremonies themselves were alive with patriotic significance and stirred the multitude that witnessed them to unbounded enthusiasm. Almost every building of importance in the city, whether of business or residence, was decked in fitting form in honor of the occasion. Every item in the day's program was characterized with skilled preparation and carried out with excellent effect. It was an ardent greeting that was given to the Chief Magistrate. Cheers, sonorous and continued, followed his appearance along the line of march to the monument. Fully 25,000 people were massed on the stands and every available sight-seeing space surrounding the monument when the President and his party arrived, shortly before 2 o'clock. The services began immediately. President McKinley delivered his address, as follows:

Fellow Citizens: There is a peculiar and tender sentiment connected with this memorial. It expresses not only the gratitude and reverence of the living, but is a testimonial of affection and homage from the dead.

The comrades of Washington projected this monument; their love inspired it, their contributions helped to build it. Past and present share in its completion, and future generations will profit by its lessons. To participate in the dedication of such a monument is a rare and precious privilege. Every monument to Washington is a tribute to patriotism. Every shaft and statue to his memory helps to inculcate love of country, encourage loyalty, and establish a better citizenship. God bless every undertaking that approves patriotism and rebukes the indifferent and lawless.

A critical study of Washington's career only enhances our estimation of his vast and varied abilities. As commander-in-chief of the colonial armies from the beginning of the war to the proclamation of peace, as president of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and as the first President of the United States under that Constitution, Washington has a distinction different from that of all other illustrious Americans. No other name bears or can bear such a relation to the Government.

Not only by his military genius, his patience, his sagacity, his courage and his skill, was our national independence won,

but he helped in largest measure to draft the chart by which the nation was guided, and he was the first chosen of the people to put in motion the new Government. His was not the boldness of martial display or the charm of captivating oratory, but his calm and steady judgment won men's support and commanded their confidence by appealing to their best and noblest aspirations. And withal Washington was ever so modest that at no time in his career did he personally seem the least intrusive. He was above the temptation of power. He spurned the suggested crown. He would have no honor which the people did not bestow.

An interesting fact—and one which I have to recall—is that the only "Devil's Advocate" formally addressed at the Constitutional convention during all its sessions over which he presided in this city, he appeared for a larger representation of the people in the national House of Representatives, and his appeal was instantly heeded. Thus was he ever keenly watchful of the rights of the people in whose hands was the destiny of our Government then, as now.

Material as were his military campaigns, his civil administration commands equal admiration. His foresight was marvelous; his conception of the philosophy of government; his insistence upon the necessity of education and enlightened citizenship to the progress and permanence of the Republic cannot be contemplated even at this period without filling us with astonishment at the breadth of his comprehension, and in every vision. His was no narrow view of government. His immediate future was not his sole concern, but our future good his constant theme of study.

He blazed the path of liberty. He laid the foundation upon which we have grown from weak and scattered colonial governments to a United Republic whose dynamism and power as well as whose liberty and freedom have become the admiration of the world. Distance and time have not detracted from the fame and force of his achievements. His grandeur, his grandeur of his life and work. Great deeds do not stop in their growth, and those of Washington will expand in influence in all the centuries to follow.

The bequest Washington has made to civilization is rich beyond computation. The obligations under which he has placed mankind are sacred and commanding. The responsibility he has left for the American people to preserve and perfect what he accomplished is exacting and solemn. Let us rejoice in every new evidence that the people realize what they enjoy and cherish with affection the illustrious heroes of Revolutionary story, whose valor and sacrifices made us a nation. They live in us, and their memory will help us keep the covenant entered into for the maintenance of the freest government of earth. The path of the nation is the path of the people. The nation is the people. The people are the nation. The nation is the people. The people are the nation.

During the night, the monuments, bath-houses on the Schuylkill River, the leading bicycle clubs, and other buildings were brilliantly illuminated.

DEAL IN CALIFORNIA WINES.

Arrangements Made for the Sale of the Entire Product.

San Francisco, May 15.—By an agreement reached yesterday between A. Marshall, representing A. Marshall & Company, New York wine dealers; and the directors of the "wine makers' corporation," the sale of the bulk of all California wines made last year has been effected.

Pursuant to its terms, the New York company and California dealers friendly to the corporation agreed to take 2,500,000 gallons of wine, with the option of 1,000,000 additional. The average price agreed on is 18 cents a gallon.

See Metzger announcement, first column on second page. It's interesting. Read it.

RUSSIA'S GRASPING HAND

Its Huge Shadow Is Stretching Over Unfortunate Greece.

A GREAT GAME OF CHESS

Nations Are Playing It and the Russian Bear Announces Check to the British Lion—Impotence and Cowardice of the Latter in the Present Crisis.

(Copyrighted.)

London, May 15.—The powers are waiting with what patience they have until it shall please the Sultan to say what he is going to do about the overtures for peace on behalf of Greece. In the meantime the latter has established a fresh foothold in Epirus, which will enable her to say that the Greek troops are occupying Turkish territory, even if all Thessaly is given over to the invaders. The situation is, however, far from satisfactory to the powers, least of all England, who has been discomfited in every turn of the great game of diplomacy in which the war has been only one of the moves. It is known that Lord Salisbury is anxious for peace at the earliest possible moment, and in favor of a vigorous control of the Sultan. In this and all other matters it is quite safe to say the British premier will be disappointed. There is no indication that either Russia or Germany is in any great hurry and it is certain that the Sultan can snap his fingers at any other attempt to interfere with him.

It is quite probable that the Czar, and perhaps, the Kaiser also, would prefer that Greece be reduced to a much humbler attitude than she now occupies. Athens threatened and at the mercy of the Turk would enable Russia to play the same role as she did for China at the close of the Japanese war and at the same price. It would even be possible, in fact, if not in name, that Russia would gain the same ascendancy in Greek affairs as England possesses in Egypt. The only power which would seriously resent this would be Great Britain, and her cowardice is now universally recognized as one of the permanent factors in the European situation. Her protests might be noisy, but there would be no guns behind them. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour are fond of declaring themselves the real friends of Greece. It is perfectly evident today that this friendship is of no more value to Greece than that of Lord Salisbury's favorite setter. England might well be without a voice in dealing with Turkey at the present moment, so impotent is she in the pending negotiations. She has been outwitted at every point.

King George's real help must come from St. Petersburg, and it will come soon, as he is ready to pay the price. This price will include Russian control of the Greek finances in some form, and through this a dominant Russian influence over the Greek government. If England does not like it, she can protest. Nobody is afraid she will do anything more.

An examination of the great mass of material by mail and telegraph which comes to London from all sources enables me to make a rough estimate, for which there can be no pretensions to accuracy. The total Greek losses were probably between 2,500 and 3,000. There are almost no figures on the Turkish side. As a matter of fact, the Turks, themselves, do not know their own losses. They are proverbially indifferent to such statistics. Taking all available evidence, I am inclined to believe that the total actually killed in battle on both sides, was less, rather than more, than 5,000.

THE TURKS AT GRIBOVO.

Heavily Reinforced Friday and Defeated the Greeks. London, May 15.—An Athens correspondent telegraphs: "The Turks who had taken refuge at Gribovo were largely reinforced Thursday night, and received the attack of the Greeks Friday morning with a terrible fire. The Greeks retired, with a loss of 800 men."

ANARCHISTS WILL REJOICE.

Pittsburg Reds to Celebrate the Release of Frick's Assassins. Pittsburg, May 15.—Local anarchists are preparing to give a reception to Henry Bauer and Carl Noid, who will be released from the Western Penitentiary May 25. They were accomplices of Alex. Schumann, who shot and wounded H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, in July, 1892, at the time of the Homestead strike. Schumann went up for twelve years. The two accomplices have earned nine months' commendatory for good behavior. They were released on parole. Besides John Most and Emma Goldman, the police expect visiting anarchists, who may cause trouble. If deemed necessary Mr. Frick's house will be guarded and detectives stationed in the Carnegie building, where the offices of the firm are.

MASS MEETING FOR GREECE

American Ladies' Answer to Queen Olga's Appeal.

Friends for Greek Red Cross—Addressed by Bishop Satterlee and Other Notable Speakers.

The American National Fund, in aid of the Greek Red Cross, recently instituted for the purpose of collecting and forwarding contributions to Greece, in response to the appeal from the union of Greek women, under the presidency of Queen Olga, without a mass meeting called for on May 13, 1897, at the First Congregational Church. The program, which will be of a purely humanitarian character, will open with an organ voluntary, and be followed by Scripture reading and prayer.

Bishop Satterlee will make an address at the close of which Mrs. La Fetra will introduce the presiding officer, Mrs. J. R. Hawley. A number of distinguished divines will make remarks, and Mr. Patrick Egan will introduce the Countess of Brazza, president of the American National Fund, who will speak on the subject for which the organization was formed. The exercises will close with the Doxology and benediction by Dr. Newman, pastor of the church. The Countess of Brazza, who with Mrs. Hawley, wife of the Senator from Connecticut, is the initiator of the fund movement in this city, was born in New Orleans, during the civil war. She is the daughter of the late Capt. Othbert Stoomb, of the Washington Artillery, a public-spirited man, foremost in all philanthropic work who died at the age of thirty-nine, in consequence of malarial poisoning contracted in saving and providing for the sufferers of the great flood in the early seventies.

She was educated at New Haven and studied in Germany, France and England, where she was under the personal and careful tuition of the authoress, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewall, and enjoyed the friendship of the well-known writer, Mrs. Charlotte Yonge. As a girl she distinguished herself as a painter of ideal designs upon fans, and in the work of an artist, sold by her for the benefit of Mount Vernon, produced \$4,500, which was expended in assisting to restore the summer house and greenhouse of the estate.

In 1887 she married the Count Detmold di Brazza, an elder brother of the Italian explorer, Count Pietro di Brazza, governor of the French Congo. The count shares his wife's aspirations to help humanity, and works with her side by side. The countess is now in Washington, primarily because her husband is one of the officials of Italy, in attendance at the postal congress.

The countess is a beautiful woman, with a magnetic personality and a beautiful smile.

HOT ON THE TRAIL.

A Large Posse Pursuing the Southern Pacific Train Robbers.

San Antonio, May 15.—The thirteen who held up the Southern Pacific passenger train and robbed the safes of the Wells Fargo Express Company near Loxley yesterday, are being pursued by Texas rangers and a posse of deputy sheriffs. The trail of the robbers leads to the Big Bend and the fugitives are believed to be in the mountains of Mexico by this time.

One of the men in the plot was in San Antonio a few weeks ago and from him the Federal authorities learned the full details of the plot, but the other twelve disappeared and is believed to have been made away with by his pals for treachery. The three robbers are desperate men and are well known to the authorities of Texas and Mexico. No definite statement as to the amount stolen has yet been ascertained, but it will probably reach \$10,000.

Miss Upton, the telegraph operator at Loxley, was ordered by the robbers to stop the train. She replied that such an order was useless as the train would stop anyway. She then urged the train to go on, and she believed the train was going to be robbed. Her warning was too late, however, to prevent the robbery.

A BULL FIGHT PROHIBITED.

The Government Objects to the Quality of the Bulls.

Mexico City, May 15.—The city government has forbidden any bull fight to be given tomorrow. The authorities claim the bulls provided for the fights are so poor they do not justify the price of admission asked by the management. The poor quality of the animals is getting to be a serious matter, and it ought to be abolished. If bull fighting would stop for lack of animals to fight.

A shipload of bulls has been ordered from Spain to meet the emergency.

An American Play in London.

London, May 15.—Mr. William Gillette's "Hercules Service," a drama of the American Civil War, was produced at the Adelphi Theatre tonight. The play, which was finely staged, was well received, and promises to have a run. Miss Odette Tyler and Mr. Gillette won the chief honors. They were well supported.

SPAIN PROTECTING ATKINS

Troops for His Cuban Estate and War Losses Paid.

LIGHT ON ANTI-CUBAN ACTS

The President's Boston Millionaire Adviser Owns the Largest Sugar Plantation in the Island—Dotted With Spanish Forts—His Influence With Cleveland's Administration.

Facts in the history and connections of Mr. Edwin B. Atkins, Cuban expert, which may be valuable as commentary in the course of Cuban events during the coming week, continue to find the light.

Mr. Atkins' sugar estate is the largest, owned by any one man, of the many immense properties in Cuba. It comprises thousands of acres, and has on it over a hundred miles of railroad. The estate is called Sabalal, and is near the town of Cienfuegos, in the province of Santa Clara. This gentleman is also a half owner in the immense Havemeyer sugar interests in the island. Among his other corporate connections he is director of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He is several times a millionaire.

Mr. Atkins has an arrangement with Spain to pay him direct for his war losses on the island, which have already been great, without the trouble of filing any claim.

While other American sugar planters have great difficulty in securing troops to protect their property, and this only to be obtained by paying heavily for the privilege, Mr. Atkins has a half dozen forts scattered around his plantation, and is always carefully guarded by troops.

The intimacy of Mr. Atkins' relations with the last administration and Cuban policy comes more to light. After every one of his many trips to Washington from Boston the free Spanish color of the Olney policy became more vivid.

The autonomy idea, as far as it developed in this country, was Atkins'. He and other corporation interests, in the island believed in autonomy just as soon as they began to see that autonomy was a pretty thing to exhibit in this country, to prevent American action. They said the Cubans would be delighted with it. The fact proved to be that they would have none of it.

The policy of Spain now is "reformas." Mr. Atkins believes in "reformas"—for exhibition purposes. "Reformas" is what he talked to President McKinley in his interview at the White House last Thursday morning.

Boston has a large interest in Cuba. Mr. Atkins is not the only Bostonian with property on the island. Neither is he the only gentleman with a leaning toward the Spanish side of the situation.

Secretary Loomis is known to be the least enthusiastic Cuban sympathizer in the Cabinet. It was he who introduced Mr. Atkins to the new Administration.

Senator Hoar called also, on this Boston day, at the White House, on which Mr. McKinley began to waver from his Washington night promises to the Foreign Affairs Committee, to immediately send a message to the Senate. Senator Hoar brought a Boston clergyman, and together they supplied more reasons for leaving Cuba to her fate.

A THIEF SHOOTS AN OFFICER.

He Is in Custody and May Be Lynched.

Richmond, Va., May 15.—The first police station today was thronged by a crowd who wanted to take from a negro prisoner to lynch him. At an early hour this morning, Percy G. Minor, a young and popular police officer, located two negroes who were acting suspiciously, and one of them pulled a revolver and shot him in the head, the ball putting out one eye. The policeman fell, but got up, bleeding, and fired three times on the fleeing negroes. The one who had the shooting was arrested. They had just robbed a hardware store, and the pistols were part of the swag. Minor's assailant had boasted to his accomplice that he would shoot the first policeman who spoke to him.

A reward was at once offered for his arrest. Every policeman of that district, when he came off duty, turned detective on his own hook, and they spread out along the streets, looking for the guilty. The negro who was captured was found near Providence Forge, forty miles east of Richmond, this afternoon, by one of the policemen, and confessed that he did the shooting.

The police took every precaution to protect their man, and landed him safely in the station cell.

A BOY'S DESPERATE DEED.

Kills Four Men in Order to Gain the Girl He Loves.

Monterey, Mex., May 15.—A quadruple murder, the result of a seventeen-year-old boy's desperate resolve to secure the object of his adoration at any cost, has just occurred on the Hacienda del Federal, near here. Macedonia, Prunton, the lad mentioned, was in love with Anita Mopas, the young daughter of a prominent ranchman, who, with the girl's brother, objected strongly to the youth's attentions. The lad, in a rage at his being thus interfered with, armed himself with a rifle, with the object of breasting the opposition by force and carrying the girl off.

Manuel Sols, manager of the ranch, and the girl's brother, interfered with and defeated the boy's plans, and later the boy got too close to Anita and killed them both. He then deliberately shot and killed another brother of the girl, and also Manuel Herrera, who sought his capture. The boy then fled with the girl and has not yet been captured. All four of the murdered men were prominent in this section.

TRIED TO BLOW UP HIS WIFE.

The Serious Crime Charged Against a Hagerstown Saloonkeeper.

Hagerstown, Md., May 15.—John E. Wanta, who runs a saloon and summer hotel at Highfield, Washington county, is alleged to have attempted to blow up his wife last night by placing gunpowder under her bed and then setting fire to it. Mrs. Wanta's injuries are not considered fatal. She charges that on another occasion her husband attempted to shoot her. She has applied for a divorce.

See Metzger announcement, first column on second page. It's interesting. Read it.